

County Council of Lincoln — Parts of Lindsey



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

County Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1949

W. S. H. CAMPBELL, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Ambulance Service	43
Care of Mothers and Young Children	29
Ante and Post Natal Clinics	29
Admission to Maternity Homes	30
Maternity Outfits	30
Home Helps	30
Mother and Baby Homes	30
Nursing Homes	30
Day Nurseries	33
Dental Treatment	34
District Medical Officers of Health	6
Domestic Help Service	48
Health Visiting	39
Infant Welfare	31
Notification of Births	31
Home Visits	31
Infant Welfare Centres	31
Toddler Clinics	32
Premature Babies	32
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	33
Infectious Diseases	24
Inspection and Supervision of Food	20
Meat Inspection	20
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations	21
Food and Drugs Act, 1948	22
Mental Health Service	49
Midwifery	37
Domiciliary Midwifery	38
Training of Midwives	38
Gas and Air Analgesia	39
Home Nursing	39
Transport of Nurse-Midwives	39
Housing of Nurse-Midwives	39
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	47
Tuberculosis	47
Mental Health	48
Home Nursing Equipment and Other Apparatus	48
Rheumatism	28
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	19
Sanitary Inspection	19
Housing	19
Scavenging	19
Water Supplies	19
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	20
Factories... ..	20
Staff	4
Statistics—General	7
Statistics—Vital	7
Vaccination and Immunisation	41
Venereal Disease	29

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

County Medical Officer of Health:—

WILFRID S. H. CAMPBELL, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health:—

(Vacant)

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer of Health:—

H. HARTLEY DAVIES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers:—

JOHN C. MACARTNEY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

WILLIAM J. KERRIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.

RALPH J. R. MECREDY, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

DAVID H. WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

STANLEY A. O'HAGAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

WILLIAM D. SWINNEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SIDNEY CHILDS, M.A., L.R.C.P. & S., M.R.F.P. & S.G., M.B.,
Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A., D.T.M. & H.

CECIL A. McCLEARY, M.A., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Apptd 1/2/49)

JEAN M. BARROWMAN, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 19/4/49).

ISOBEL C. ALLARDYCE, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. (Resigned 26/3/49).

ELIZABETH M. MOCKLER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

DAISY J. LEE, L.M.C., D.R.C.O.G., D.C.N. (Resigned 30/6/49).

MARGUERITE J. LUNN, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 14/5/49).

DORIS S. WILLIAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 1/7/49).

CHRISTINE J. T. JAMIESON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed
1/10/49).

Chief County Dental Officer:—

JOHN D. SYKES, L.D.S.

Assistant County Dental Officers:—

HENRY K. OVEY, L.D.S., R.C.S.

GEORGE H. TAPPER, L.D.S., R.C.S.

FRANK E. PADGETT, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Resigned 23/4/49).

KATHLEEN N. LAWLOR, B.D.S.I. (Resigned 1/2/49).

DOUGALD R. STORR, L.D.S.

County Health Inspector:—

C. C. ORWIN, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (Resigned 30/9/49).

B. J. DREW, M.S.I.A. (Appointed 1/10/49).

Assistant County Health Inspectors

B. J. DREW, M.S.I.A. (Appointed County Health Inspector 1/10/49).

G. E. DAUBNEY, M.S.I.A.

County Almoner:—

Miss M. E. JAGGER, B.A. (Admin.), A.I.A.

Assistant County Almoner:—

Miss G. NEWMAN, A.I.A. (Resigned 31/7/49).

Superintendent Nursing Officer:—

Miss D. F. WOOLSTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.R.San.I.

Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer:—

Miss V. MONAGHAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Domestic Help Organiser:—*Miss L. PLUMB.

*Chief Clerk:—*CHARLES H. NICHOLSON.

Public Analyst:—

WILLIAM W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Authorised Officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts for the purposes of Section 15(1) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913:—

G. G. BECK, 48 Oswald Road, Scunthorpe.

A. JAMES, 48 Oswald Road, Scunthorpe.

F. SLINGSBY, 31 Market Street, Cleethorpes.

C. L. VICKERS, 5 Silver Street, Gainsborough.

A. V. SMITH, County Offices, Lincoln.

J. E. COLDWELL, 14 Upgate, Louth.

C. H. ARCHER, High Street, Mablethorpe.

J. N. RADFORD, Offord House, Spilsby.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

District	Name	Qualifications	Address
URBAN			
Alford	C. S. E. Wright	B.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Alford
Barton	F. P. H. Birtwhistle	M.D., M.B., Ch.B.	Priestgate, Barton-on- Humber
Brigg	F. J. O. King	B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.	53, Bridge Street, Brigg
Cleethorpes Borough ...	C. A. McCleary	M.A., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	Health Dept., Council Offices, Cleethorpes
Gainsborough ...	J. C. Macartney	M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Health Dept., Council Offices, Lord Street, Gainsborough
Horncastle	W. D. Swinney	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Horncastle
Louth Borough ...	W. J. Kerrigan	M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.	Health Dept., Town Hall, Louth
Mablethorpe and Sutton ...	W. J. Kerrigan	M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Mablethorpe
Market Rasen ...	R. J. R. Mecredy	B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Market Rasen
Scunthorpe Borough ...	S. Childs	M.A., L.R.C.P. & S., M.R.F.P. & S.G., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A., D.T.M. & N.	Health Dept., Council Offices, Scunthorpe
Skegness	A. D. F. Menzies	M.B., Ch.B.	Health Dept., Town Hall, Skegness
Woodhall Spa ...	W. D. Swinney	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Horncastle
RURAL			
Caistor	R. J. R. Mecredy	B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Caistor
Gainsborough ...	J. C. Macartney	M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Lord Street, Gainsborough
Glanford Brigg ...	F. J. O. King	B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.	53, Bridge Street, Brigg
Grimsby	C. A. McCleary	M.A., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	Health Dept., Council Offices, Deansgate, Grimsby
Horncastle	W. D. Swinney	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Horncastle
Isle of Axholme ...	J. C. Macartney	M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Epworth, Doncaster
Louth	W. J. Kerrigan	M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Cannon Street, Louth
Spilsby	C. S. E. Wright	B.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Spilsby
	D. C. Robertson	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.	8, Bridge Street, Boston
Welton	W. Sharrard	M.B., Ch.B.	"Elmhurst," The Avenue, Lincoln

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Administrative County	...	...	...	961,305 acres
Population at 1931 census	...	...	...	263,478
Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population				299,040
Number of inhabited houses (census 1931)			...	66,654
Number of separate families or occupiers (census 1931)				68,121
Average number of persons per house (census 1931)				3.39
Rateable value on 1st April, 1949	...	...	...	£1,402,913
Product of a penny rate (Estimated 1949-50)			...	£5,573

Sanitary Districts:—

						<i>Population (Estimated Mid-year)</i>
Municipal Boroughs	3	...	...	...	...	92,380
Urban Districts	...	9	...	...	...	55,960
Rural Districts	...	9	...	...	...	150,700

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The civilian population of the Administrative County as estimated by the Registrar-General is 299,040, an increase of 4,250 over that for the previous year. The population of the urban districts 148,340 and that of the rural districts 150,700.

The natural increase in the population of the County, i.e., excess of births over deaths was 1,996, as compared with 2,488 in 1948.

Live Births

The number of live births registered was 5,457, which is 279 fewer than in the preceding year, and gives a birth rate of 19.46 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.7 for the County as a whole. The rate for urban areas was 17.87, and in rural areas 18.62. The highest rate recorded was 20.39 in the Louth Rural District, the Borough of Scunthorpe being next with a rate of 19.64.

Of the total live births registered, 309 or 56 per 1,000 were illegitimate as compared with 62 per 1,000 in 1948.

Prior to the late war, just over 50 per 1,000 of the babies born in the County were illegitimate. The proportion rose to 98 per 1,000, since when it has fallen gradually to its present level.

Still Births

The number of still births registered in 1949 was 137, or 11 more than in the previous year.

The following table shows the numbers of still births registered and the equivalent rates per 1,000 total births for the years 1940–1949.

Year	Total Births (Live and Still)	No. of Still Births	Rate per 1,000 Total Births
1940	4,548	162	35.62
1941	4,878	188	40.08
1942	5,011	168	35.85
1943	5,235	141	26.93
1944	5,718	143	25.00
1945	5,213	122	23.40
1946	5,855	135	23.05
1947	6,367	122	19.03
1948	5,736	126	21.49
1949	5,594	137	24.49

Live Births, 1949

Districts	Total Births	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Birth Rate per 1,000 population
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
URBAN						
Alford	30	10	17	2	1	13.96
Barton-on-Humber	116	63	49	2	2	17.48
Brigg	74	37	28	5	4	16.34
Cleethorpes Borough	537	252	254	14	17	18.54
Gainsborough ...	269	119	128	10	12	15.21
Horncastle ...	53	26	25	1	1	13.03
Louth Borough ...	207	95	103	8	1	18.19
Mablethorpe & Sutton	81	39	39	2	1	15.25
Market Rasen ...	31	15	14	2	—	14.03
Scunthorpe Borough	1022	507	472	22	21	19.64
Skegness	206	91	92	9	14	17.14
Woodhall Spa ...	25	13	12	—	—	13.43
Aggregate Urban Districts	2651	1267	1233	77	74	17.87
RURAL						
Caistor	214	130	74	7	3	16.65
Gainsborough ...	199	101	88	5	5	17.77
Glanford Brigg ...	624	291	298	17	18	18.94
Grimsby	223	111	100	8	4	18.35
Horncastle	229	105	114	4	6	19.24
Isle of Axholme ...	265	134	114	7	10	18.89
Louth	352	162	175	10	5	20.39
Spilsby	426	203	197	12	14	17.93
Welton	274	122	129	11	12	18.77
Aggregate Rural Districts	2806	1359	1289	81	77	18.62
Whole County ...	5457	2626	2522	158	151	18.25

Still-Births, 1949

Districts	Total	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Rate per 1000 total births
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
URBAN						
Alford	1	—	1	—	—	32.26
Barton-on-Humber	1	—	1	—	—	8.55
Brigg	1	—	1	—	—	13.33
Cleethorpes Borough	10	7	3	—	—	18.28
Gainsborough ...	10	2	7	1	—	35.85
Horncastle ...	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Louth Borough ...	7	7	—	—	—	32.71
Mablethorpe and Sutton ...	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Market Rasen ...	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Scunthorpe Borough	21	13	7	—	1	20.13
Skegness ...	5	2	3	—	—	23.70
Woodhall Spa ...	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Aggregate Urban Districts ...	56	31	23	1	1	20.69
RURAL						
Caistor	7	3	3	1	—	31.67
Gainsborough ...	5	3	2	—	—	24.51
Glanford Brigg ...	20	11	8	1	—	31.05
Grimsby ...	3	2	1	—	—	13.27
Horncastle ...	7	1	5	—	1	29.66
Isle of Axholme ...	6	3	2	1	—	22.14
Louth	7	5	2	—	—	19.50
Spilsby	17	7	8	2	—	38.37
Welton	9	3	6	—	—	31.80
Aggregate Rural Districts ...	81	38	37	5	1	28.06
Whole County ...	137	69	60	6	2	24.49

**Table showing the Birth Rate in the Administrative County
and in England and Wales for the years 1918-1949**

Year	Urban Districts		Rural Districts		Administrative County		Rate per 1000 population in England and Wales
	No. of Births	Rate per 1000 population	No. of Births	Rate per 1000 population	No. of Births	Rate per 1000 population	
1918	2001	18.6	2824	19.26	4825	19.25	17.7
1919	2057	18.77	2667	19.33	4724	19.08	18.5
1920	3045	26.22	3211	24.51	6256	25.72	25.5
1921	2876	24.54	3038	22.46	5914	24.22	22.4
1922	2590	21.86	2798	20.49	5379	21.13	20.6
1923	2461	20.61	2760	20.1	5221	20.33	19.7
1924	2363	19.65	2771	19.83	5134	19.75	18.8
1925	2294	18.7	2609	18.9	4903	18.83	18.3
1926	2222	17.77	2600	19.03	4822	18.43	17.8
1927	2076	16.46	2498	18.3	4574	17.41	16.7
1928	2114	16.98	2493	18.51	4607	17.77	16.7
1929	2099	16.75	2387	17.85	4486	17.32	16.3
1930	2185	17.43	2310	17.27	4495	17.35	16.3
1931	2052	16.12	2275	16.94	4327	16.54	15.8
1932	2020	15.57	2237	16.56	4257	16.08	15.3
1933	1911	14.68	2126	15.69	4037	15.19	14.4
1934	2002	15.25	2120	15.64	4122	15.45	14.8
1935	2129	16.08	2139	15.78	4268	15.93	14.7
1936	1967	15.27	2217	15.75	4184	15.53	14.8
1937	2053	15.78	2193	15.6	4246	15.68	14.9
1938	2098	15.94	2198	15.63	4296	15.78	15.1
1939	2157	16.20	2208	15.47	4365	15.82	15.0
1940	2177	16.34	2209	15.76	4386	16.05	14.6
1941	2269	17.31	2421	17.22	4690	17.26	14.2
1942	2432	18.86	2411	17.49	4843	18.16	15.8
1943	2544	19.69	2550	18.46	5094	19.06	16.5
1944	2822	21.78	2753	20.19	5575	20.96	17.6
1945	2598	19.89	2493	18.38	5091	19.12	16.1
1946	2931	20.84	2789	19.81	5720	20.32	19.1
1947	3211	22.23	3034	21.03	6245	21.63	20.5
1948	2867	19.62	2869	19.43	5736	19.46	17.9
1949	2651	17.87	2806	18.62	5457	18.25	16.7

Deaths

The total number of deaths registered in the Administrative County during 1949 after correction for outward and inward transfers was 3,461—an increase of 213 compared with 3,248 in the previous year. The crude death rate for the Administrative County for the year was therefore 11.57 per 1,000 of the population. This is slightly lower than the rate for Eng and and Wales, which was 11.7. Just over 65% of the total deaths occurred in persons of 65 years of age and over.

The relative importance of the principal causes of death is shown in the following table:—

Cause of Death	No. of Deaths	1949
		Percentage of total deaths
Heart Disease	996	28.8
Cancer	508	14.7
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	403	11.6
Bronchitis	176	5.1
Road Accidents, Suicide and other violent causes	145	4.1
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, Infant Disease and Premature Births	131	3.8
Other diseases of the Circulatory system	146	4.2
Pneumonia	133	3.9
Tuberculosis	119	3.4

Compared with last year, there have been 78 more deaths from heart disease, 12 fewer from cancer, and 28 more from tuberculosis.

Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) contributed 10 deaths, seven in children and three in adults. There was one death from diphtheria in a child who had not been immunised. This is the first death from the disease occurring in the County since 1946.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of infants under the age of one year numbered 182, a decrease of 10 as compared with the previous year's figure.

The infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 33 as compared with 34 for 1948 and 32 for 1946, the latter being the lowest rate ever recorded for the County. The deaths include 63 from conditions associated with birth, congenital malformation and infant diseases, 58 from prematurity, 28 from pneumonia, 9 from diarrhoea.

Of the total deaths reported, 108 occurred in the first week of life, 26 between first week and first month, and 58 between 1 month and one year.

In the first week of life prematurity is the chief cause of death, and accounted for 58% of the deaths in this age group. Between the ages of one and four weeks congenital conditions and conditions associated with birth are the main causes of death, and were responsible for 23% of the deaths occurring at these ages. At ages between one and twelve months, deaths from the respiratory infections predominate, and accounted for 41% of the deaths reported.

Maternal Mortality

There were seven maternal deaths reported during the year as compared with 10 in 1948. The rate per 1,000 total births was 1.25, which is the lowest yet recorded for the County, although it is still slightly higher than the rate for the country as a whole. The present rate for the County is just a quarter of what it was 30 years ago.

Causes of all Deaths in the County at Different ages—1949

Causes of Death	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65 & over	Total
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
5. Diphtheria	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
6. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	—	—	—	66	25	10	101
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	3	4	7	1	2	18
8. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	1	4	5	10
9. Influenza	—	—	1	4	12	61	78
10. Measles	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
11. Ac. Polio-Myel. and Polio-Encephalitis	—	2	2	3	2	1	10
12. Ac. Inf. Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
13. Cancer of Buc. Cav. and Oesoph. Uterus	—	—	—	—	17	32	49
14. Cancer of Stomach, Duodenum	—	—	—	4	25	56	85
15. Cancer of Breast	—	—	—	4	16	33	53
16. Cancer of all other Sites	—	3	3	23	113	179	321
17. Diabetes	—	1	1	1	3	21	27
18. Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	—	—	—	5	56	342	403
19. Heart Disease	—	—	2	24	172	798	996
20. Other Dis. of Circ. System	—	—	—	2	26	118	146
21. Bronchitis	2	—	1	6	40	127	176
22. Pneumonia	28	7	1	9	25	63	133
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1	—	6	9	21	38
24. Ulcer of Stomach, Duodenum	—	—	—	3	13	12	28
25. Diarrhoea,	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
26. Appendicitis	—	1	2	—	6	2	11
27. Other Digestive Diseases	3	2	2	6	23	46	82
28. Nephritis	—	—	1	8	11	58	78
29. Puerperal & Post-Abort. Sepsis	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
30. Other Maternal Causes	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
31. Premature Birth	58	—	—	—	—	—	58
32. Con. Mal. Birth Inj. Infant Disease	63	2	2	2	3	1	73
33. Suicide	—	—	—	11	12	9	32
34. Road Traffic Accidents	—	1	3	11	6	11	32
35. Other Violent Causes	7	9	6	16	16	27	81
36. All other Causes	9	6	4	24	43	234	320
Total	182	40	36	253	680	2270	3461

Deaths and Death Rates in Urban and Rural Districts—1949

District	Deaths			Crude Death Rate per 1000 population	Corrected Death Rate
	Male	Female	Total		
URBAN					
Alford	9	20	29	13.05	9.01
Barton-on-Humber ...	35	51	86	14.19	12.63
Brigg	34	26	60	13.25	12.32
Cleethorpes Borough ...	194	163	357	12.32	12.69
Gainsborough	131	109	240	13.57	10.72
Horncastle	23	28	51	12.53	10.27
Louth Borough	79	83	162	14.24	11.53
Mablethorpe and Sutton ...	40	54	94	17.70	13.63
Market Rasen	17	22	39	17.65	12.88
Scunthorpe Borough ...	235	210	445	8.55	11.54
Skegness	67	66	133	11.06	9.40
Woodhall Spa	9	15	24	12.90	9.42
Aggregate Urban Districts ...	873	847	1720	11.59	11.47
RURAL					
Caistor	71	70	141	10.97	9.32
Gainsborough	67	52	119	10.63	9.35
Glanford Brigg	170	172	342	10.38	10.07
Grimsby	73	54	127	10.45	10.03
Horncastle	73	61	134	11.26	9.23
Isle of Axholme	89	93	182	12.97	12.19
Louth	106	123	229	13.27	10.48
Spilsby	164	147	311	13.09	10.60
Welton	85	71	156	10.68	10.47
Aggregate Rural Districts ...	898	843	1741	11.55	10.28
Whole County	1771	1690	3461	11.59	—

Deaths and Death Rates (all causes), 1918-1949

Year	Borough and Urban Districts		Rural Districts		Administrative County		Death Rate per 1000 population for England and Wales
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 populat'n	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 populat'n	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 populat'n	
1918	1646	17.14	2142	15.60	3788	16.70	17.6
1919	1441	13.69	1868	14.11	3309	13.92	13.7
1920	1478	12.73	1627	12.42	3105	12.56	12.4
1921	1353	11.54	1628	12.37	2981	11.81	12.1
1922	1525	12.87	1753	12.88	3278	12.88	12.8
1923	1336	11.19	1609	11.72	2945	11.47	11.6
1924	1430	11.89	1648	11.79	3078	11.84	12.2
1925	1345	11.99	1629	11.79	2974	11.41	12.2
1926	1324	10.59	1634	11.96	2958	11.31	11.6
1927	1522	12.07	1777	13.02	3299	12.56	12.3
1928	1258	10.11	1468	10.89	2726	10.51	11.7
1929	1620	12.92	1751	13.09	3371	13.01	13.4
1930	1445	11.53	1606	12.01	3051	11.77	11.4
1931	1559	12.24	1632	12.15	3191	12.19	12.3
1932	1535	11.83	1774	13.14	3309	12.50	12.0
1933	1559	11.97	1652	12.19	3211	12.09	12.3
1934	1441	10.97	1604	11.86	3045	11.41	11.8
1935	1500	11.32	1594	11.76	3094	11.55	11.7
1936	1509	11.71	1743	12.39	3252	12.07	12.1
1937	1565	12.02	2193	12.16	3276	12.10	12.4
1938	1567	11.91	1627	11.57	3194	11.73	11.6
1939	1571	11.68	1761	12.28	3332	12.01	12.1
1940	1721	12.92	1796	12.81	3517	12.86	14.3
1941	1598	12.19	1718	12.22	3316	12.21	12.9
1942	1540	11.94	1634	11.85	3174	11.90	11.6
1943	1585	12.26	1680	12.16	3265	12.21	12.1
1944	1488	11.48	1623	11.90	3111	11.70	11.6
1945	1551	11.87	1640	12.09	3191	11.98	11.4
1946	1600	11.38	1679	11.65	3279	11.65	11.5
1947	1725	11.94	1722	11.94	3447	11.94	12.0
1948	1598	10.86	1650	11.17	3248	11.02	10.8
1949	1720	11.59	1741	11.55	3461	11.57	11.7

Causes of Death in each District in the County at all Ages—1949

DISTRICT	Registrar-General's estimated population	Live Births	Deaths	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Syphilitic Diseases	Influenza	Measles	Acute Polio Myel. and Polio Enceph.	Acute Inf. Enceph.	Cancer of B. Cav. and Oesoph. (M) Uterus (F)	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	Cancer of Breast	Cancer of all other Sites	Diabetes	Intra. Cran. Vasc. Lesions	Heart Disease	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	Diarrhoea under 2 years	Appendicitis	Other Digestive Diseases	Nephritis	Puer. and Post-Abort. Sepsis	Other Maternal Causes	Premature Birth	Con. Mal. Birth Inj. Infant Disease	Suicide	Road Traffic Accidents	Other Violent Causes	All other Causes	
URBAN																																								
Alford	2220	30	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	4	6	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Barton-on-Humber ...	6060	116	86	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	11	28	6	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	8
Brigg	4530	74	60	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	9	3	5	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	8	
Cleethorpes Borough	28970	537	357	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	5	6	—	1	—	7	8	8	42	3	42	86	9	25	11	5	4	1	—	13	8	—	1	10	11	4	—	6	29	
Gainsborough ...	17680	269	240	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	13	1	—	—	1	6	4	20	—	26	64	6	15	13	3	—	1	—	8	7	—	1	4	4	4	—	5	23	
Horncastle	4069	53	51	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	7	13	1	7	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	9	
Louth Borough ...	11380	207	162	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	6	4	17	2	17	31	7	9	11	1	3	—	3	5	—	—	1	1	4	2	4	26		
Mablethorpe & Sutton	5310	81	94	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	1	5	3	8	35	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	5	8	
Market Rasen...	2210	31	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	6	7	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Scunthorpe Borough	52030	1022	445	—	1	—	—	1	17	1	1	2	—	2	—	9	6	7	52	1	58	108	18	27	11	5	6	2	2	6	12	—	—	20	19	3	5	15	28	
Skegness	12020	206	133	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	7	2	17	52	3	4	1	1	1	1	—	1	9	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	9	
Woodhall Spa ...	1861	25	24	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	6	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Total	148340	2651	1720	—	1	—	—	1	60	7	7	39	1	4	—	22	41	33	175	13	209	444	68	103	60	21	15	6	5	39	41	1	3	39	39	20	9	38	156	
RURAL																																								
Caistor... ..	12850	214	141	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	2	1	10	1	17	54	4	3	6	2	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	2	4	1	14	
Gainsborough...	11200	199	119	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	5	—	—	—	5	1	2	11	—	6	29	7	5	5	3	—	2	1	6	6	—	—	3	2	—	1	5	10	
Glanford Brigg ...	32950	624	342	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	4	—	1	—	3	7	8	31	2	44	108	15	13	12	2	4	1	—	9	6	—	—	4	9	4	6	12	28	
Grimsby	12150	223	127	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	5	3	2	7	—	13	42	3	6	5	—	2	—	1	5	4	—	1	3	—	1	1	4	13	
Horncastle	11900	229	134	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	4	1	11	1	12	45	7	9	4	1	2	—	—	5	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	5	8	
Isle of Axholme ...	14030	265	182	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	3	—	2	1	3	7	—	12	2	23	51	11	6	10	4	1	—	2	4	1	—	—	3	5	1	4	3	14	
Louth	17260	352	229	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	9	—	—	—	2	6	1	20	5	24	76	9	10	13	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	4	35	
Spilsby	23760	426	311	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	2	1	1	—	5	8	2	35	2	39	102	14	6	11	3	2	—	1	5	7	—	2	3	8	2	3	7	27	
Welton	14600	274	156	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	6	3	9	1	16	45	8	15	7	—	1	—	—	4	6	—	—	1	4	—	3	2	15	
Total	150700	2806	1741	—	—	—	1	—	41	11	3	39	1	6	1	27	44	20	146	14	194	552	78	73	73	17	13	3	6	43	37	—	3	19	34	12	23	43	164	
Administrative County	299040	5457	3461	—	1	—	1	1	101	18	10	78	2	10	1	49	85	53	321	27	403	996	146	176	133	38	28	9	11	82	78	1	6	58	73	32	32	81	320	

Deaths from Heart Disease, 1927-49

Year	ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY					
	Number of Deaths			Death Rate per 1000 of the Population		
	Boroughs and Urban Districts	Rural Districts	County	Boroughs and Urban Districts	Rural Districts	County
1927	202	269	471	1.60	1.97	1.79
1928	204	267	471	1.63	1.98	1.81
1929	244	317	561	1.94	2.36	2.16
1930	271	339	610	2.10	2.50	2.30
1931	271	347	618	2.13	2.58	2.36
1932	298	383	681	2.29	2.83	2.57
1933	301	339	640	2.31	2.50	2.41
1934	313	360	673	2.38	2.65	2.52
1935	344	399	743	2.60	2.94	2.77
1936	348	480	828	2.63	3.54	3.09
1937	350	440	790	2.69	3.13	2.92
1938	416	430	846	3.16	3.06	3.11
1939	417	466	883	3.10	3.25	3.17
1940	386	457	843	2.89	3.26	3.08
1941	376	412	788	2.86	2.93	2.90
1942	347	387	734	2.69	2.80	2.75
1943	375	427	802	2.89	3.09	2.99
1944	367	416	783	2.83	3.05	2.94
1945	396	475	871	3.03	3.50	3.27
1946	441	484	925	3.13	3.43	3.28
1947	430	485	915	2.97	3.36	3.17
1948	421	497	918	2.86	3.36	3.11
1949	444	552	996	2.99	3.66	3.33

Deaths from Cancer, 1927-49

Year	Administrative County					
	Number of Deaths			Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population		
	Boroughs and Urban Districts	Rural Districts	County	Boroughs and Urban Districts	Rural Districts	County
1927	184	188	372	1.46	1.37	1.41
1928	162	188	350	1.30	1.39	1.35
1929	193	183	376	1.54	1.36	1.45
1930	196	217	413	1.56	1.62	1.59
1931	167	178	345	1.32	1.32	1.32
1932	211	220	431	1.62	1.63	1.62
1933	186	216	402	1.43	1.59	1.51
1934	219	220	439	1.65	1.62	1.64
1935	208	223	431	1.54	1.64	1.60
1936	209	217	426	1.62	1.54	1.58
1937	207	223	430	1.59	1.59	1.59
1938	199	236	435	1.51	1.68	1.60
1939	232	229	461	1.73	1.59	1.65
1940	222	230	452	1.66	1.64	1.65
1941	223	242	465	1.70	1.72	1.71
1942	253	228	481	1.96	1.65	1.80
1943	213	253	466	1.65	1.83	1.74
1944	212	245	457	1.63	1.79	1.71
1945	248	242	490	1.89	1.79	1.84
1946	267	232	499	1.90	1.64	1.77
1947	225	249	474	1.55	1.72	1.64
1948	249	271	520	1.69	1.83	1.76
1949	271	237	508	1.83	1.51	1.70

Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1930-1949

Year	ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY					
	Number of Deaths			Death Rate per 1000 of the Population		
	Boroughs and Urban Districts	Rural Districts	County	Boroughs and Urban Districts	Rural Districts	County
1930	117	110	227	.93	.81	.87
1931	134	64	198	1.05	.47	.75
1932	125	107	232	1.04	.78	.87
1933	121	80	201	.93	.59	.75
1934	108	79	187	.82	.58	.70
1935	99	80	179	.74	.58	.67
1936	85	75	160	.66	.53	.58
1937	100	75	175	.77	.53	.65
1938	84	61	145	.64	.43	.53
1939	76	65	141	.56	.45	.51
1940	91	76	167	.68	.54	.61
1941	82	74	156	.62	.52	.57
1942	52	60	112	.40	.43	.41
1943	75	64	139	.58	.46	.52
1944	70	51	121	.54	.37	.45
1945	60	42	102	.45	.31	.38
1946	78	50	128	.55	.35	.45
1947	72	43	115	.49	.29	.39
1948	45	46	91	.31	.31	.31
1949	67	52	119	.45	.35	.40

Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1949

		AGE AND SEX													
		Under 1 year		1—		5—		15—		45—		65 and over		All ages	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Respiratory Tuber- culosis ...															
Boroughs and Urban Districts ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	21	23	10	1	3	2	34	26
Rural Districts ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	10	4	3	2	19	22
Total ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	27	39	20	5	6	4	53	48
Other Forms of Tuberculosis															
Boroughs and Urban Districts ...		—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	2
Rural Districts ...		1	—	1	—	2	—	3	2	—	—	1	1	8	3
Total...		1	—	2	1	3	1	5	2	1	—	1	1	13	5
Grand Total ...		1	—	2	1	3	1	32	41	21	5	7	5	66	53

**Infant Mortality Rates for the County compared with those
for England and Wales, 1900-1949**

Years	No. of infant deaths per 1000 live births registered			
	Boroughs and Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Adminis- trative County	England & Wales
1900—09	127	104	115	132
1910—19	105	87	96	103
1920—29	70	62	66	74
1930	54	51	52	60
1931	73	50	61	66
1932	61	57	59	65
1933	52	53	52	64
1934	59	59	59	59
1935	52	39	46	57
1936	52	50	51	59
1937	49	50	49	58
1938	48	51	50	53
1939	43	52	47	50
1940	58	46	52	55
1941	44	49	47	59
1942	43	39	41	49
1943	49	43	46	49
1944	39	45	42	46
1945	40	36	38	46
1946	32	32	32	43
1947	39	40	40	41
1948	36	31	34	34
1949	39	29	33	32

**Maternal Mortality Rates for the Administrative County
compared with those for England and Wales, 1943-1949**

Year	Puerperal & post- abortive sepsis		Other maternal causes		Total		Mortality Rate per 1000 births* England and Wales
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Births*	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Births*	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Births*	
1943	4	.76	7	1.34	11	2.10	2.29
1944	2	.35	12	2.09	14	2.44	1.93
1945	3	.57	6	1.13	9	1.70	1.79
1946	1	.17	10	1.70	11	1.87	1.43
1947	1	.16	8	1.41	9	1.57	1.17
1948	2	.34	8	1.36	10	1.70	1.02
1949	1	.18	6	1.07	7	1.25	0.98

*Includes Still-births.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

SANITARY INSPECTION. There are indication that normal conditions are returning, if only slowly, and in the field of environmental hygiene it is becoming easier to carry out the routine duties which were suspended at the outbreak of hostilities in 1939. For ten years it has, in the main, only been possible to concentrate attention on those matters of an urgent nature. It is to be hoped that prevention, rather than cure, will increasingly become the keynote in health administration. This particularly applies so far as housing is concerned. When routine house to house inspection is commenced again, it will be interesting to note to what extent existing houses have deteriorated, and to form an opinion whether, if labour and materials had been made available, houses now past repair could have been given a new lease of life, and thus helped to ease the housing situation generally in future years.

HOUSING. During the year, 1,531 houses were built. Of these, 1,222 were constructed by public bodies and 309 by private enterprise. Repairs, mainly minor in character, were carried out at 2,749 houses, which shows an increase of 422 on the figure for 1948.

It is again not possible to give accurate overcrowding figures for the year under review, but it is known that 59 cases were found. 59 cases were relieved, but at least 139 overcrowded dwellings, involving 986 persons, still existed at the end of the year.

SCAVENGING. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the direct system of refuse collection and disposal has been adopted by most of the local authorities in the area. In the majority of the urban areas there is a weekly collection of refuse, and in the rural districts the larger parishes have a fortnightly collection of refuse. Generally speaking, the vehicles employed on this work are of modern type. The latest vehicles have covered accommodation for the whole crew. This innovation is welcomed by the refuse collectors and must make what can be a most undesirable task more pleasant.

WATER SUPPLIES. The intermittent supply of water at Market Rasen was referred to in my last Annual Report. During 1949, as a result of a request from the Ministry of Health, negotiations were commenced with a view to the acquisition of the Market Rasen Water Company by the Caistor R.D.C. It is to be hoped that this will eventually lead to the provision of new and larger mains ensuring a proper water supply to the town.

The provision of mains water in the rural areas has, generally speaking, progressed satisfactorily, and in some districts a high proportion of premises is now supplied with wholesome water. It is, of course, doubtful whether 100% of the isolated dwellings now existing will ever be so supplied. In some of these cases the laying of a main supply, even without taking into consideration the question of subsequent maintenance, is not an economic proposition. It may be that the

problem will in some cases be solved by building new cottages nearer existing public services, thus replacing obsolescent premises by dwellings with modern amenities.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL. Apart from general maintenance no substantial alterations or extensions have been carried out. In several cases, however, schemes were being prepared for reconstruction of Sewage Works.

The provision of mains water to the various parishes sooner or later gives rise to problems of sewage disposal, if they did not already exist. However, the Ministry of Health's suggested maximum sum for the price per house, fixed in 1947, since when there has been a considerable rise in costs, has a tendency to restrict many schemes particularly in those cases where dwellings are scattered. In one district at least small groups of houses have been dealt with separately and the disposal systems seem to be working satisfactorily.

FACTORIES. The county district councils carry out duties in connection with health provisions contained in the Factories Act. There are 1,101 mechanical factories and 586 non-mechanical factories within the area of the county. During the year 3,005 inspections were carried out, and in 172 cases defects were remedied.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MEAT INSPECTION. Animals are slaughtered for human consumption at six slaughter houses within the County and the Sanitary Inspectors are engaged for many hours in inspecting the meat before passing it for human consumption or condemning it. In many cases these duties involve inspection at times outside the normal office hours including weekends and Bank Holidays. The work is of great importance and very often it is a most difficult matter to hold the balance between the opposing factors of conservation of food supplies and condemnation of meat unfit for human consumption.

During the year, 8,022 cattle were examined, 330 carcasses were condemned and 18.7% of the animals were affected by tuberculosis. Corresponding figures for calves were 2,785—36—0.5% and for pigs 2,639—123—8.9%. Details of calves affected with congenital tuberculosis provide useful information for the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. In some cases the dam can be traced and, if affected, dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order. This procedure has its effect, however small, in the eradication of tuberculosis from milch herds and can be the means of disposing of a potential danger to the health of the herd concerned. 26,473 sheep were slaughtered and 92 carcasses were condemned but only 1.7% of the animals showed any signs of abnormality.

During the year, 132 horses were slaughtered for human consumption, one was condemned as unfit and a further 25 showed localised conditions involving removal of minor portions of the organs or carcase.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS

The year 1949 marked an important change in the supervision of the production of milk. On the 1st October responsibility passed from the local authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and control was vested in the National Agricultural Advisory Service. The Minister now has powers which local authorities had been seeking for many years. Among the most important is the power to refuse registration of a producer and to remove him from the register if necessary. There is no doubt that a lack of uniformity of standards did exist under the old system of control and it is to be hoped that under the new arrangements there will be continued improvement. This particularly applies in the case of the producers of undesignated milk whose premises and methods do not, generally speaking, compare at all favourably with those dairy farms licensed for the production of designated milks.

On the 30th September, 1949, there were in the county 87 producers licensed for the production of Tuberculin Tested milk and 135 in respect of whom an Accredited licence existed. From January to September 653 samples of designated raw milk were taken—233 of Tuberculin Tested and 420 of Accredited Milk. Of the Tuberculin Tested milk samples 47 or 20.17% were unsatisfactory and 116 Accredited milk samples or 27.62% failed one or both the tests. These percentages are slightly higher than those for 1948 but this may be to some extent accounted for by the fact that there were no staff changes and consequently it was possible to take more "follow up" samples from unsatisfactory producers, several of whom were interviewed by the Public Health Committee.

On the 1st October, 1949, Food and Drugs Authorities assumed responsibility for the supervision of premises used for the pasteurisation and sterilization of milk. Previously licences to pasteurise milk had been issued by the County District Councils and no licence to process Sterilized Milk had been necessary. Scunthorpe Borough is the only district council which is a Food and Drugs Authority.

On the 1st October, 1949, no premises within that portion of the county for which the County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority were used for the processing of Sterilized Milk, but there were twelve plants licensed for pasteurising. Of these, two used the High Temperature Short Time process and the remaining ten consisted of Positive Holder type plant. Before the end of the year two of the latter were replaced by modern High Temperature Short Time equipment.

Of 55 samples of Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised) taken in the last quarter of the year only one failed the Phosphatase Test and none failed the Methylene Blue Test.

Under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, the registration of dairy premises still remains the responsibility of the County District Councils, but Food and Drugs Authorities in considering applications for licences to process either Pasteurised or Sterilized milk must also bear in mind the provisions of these Regulations. This can lead to overlapping and consequent confusion of the applicant but, fortunately, the normal procedure in this County is for a joint visit to be made and agreement reached before the premises are approved.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1948

During 1949 the total number of samples taken was 1,170. Of these, 582 were milk and 588 other foods and drugs with an overall adulteration figure of 3.2%. Of the milk samples 247 were formal (19 or 7.6% adulterated) and 335 informal (6 or 1.7% adulterated) giving a total adulteration for milk of 4.3%. Other foods found adulterated were tomato ketchup, sausages, sausage meat, sweet nitre and salad cream.

No proceedings were taken in the case of tomato ketchup in view of the fact that the standards were based on recommendations which had not been given legal status. The Food Standards (Tomato Ketchup) Order, 1949, becomes effective in stages during 1950, however, and it will then be possible to utilise the standards set out therein. The sweet nitre was old stock which was withdrawn from sale, and the slight vegetable oil deficiency found in the salad cream was the subject of a warning. In six cases legal proceedings were instituted in respect of meat deficiencies in sausages or sausage meat and all the defendants were convicted and fined, one on two occasions.

Once again figures for the results of all samples taken were compiled and the average fat content was 3.602% as compared with 3.547% for 1948 and 3.53% for 1947. The non fatty solids figures, again including sub-standard samples, were 8.804% as compared with 8.928% in 1948 and 8.868% in 1947. Samples of known bulked milks had an average milk fat content of 3.537% and non-fatty solids 8.839%.

Bearing these figures in mind there seems to be justification for again suggesting that the existing presumptive standards of 3.0% milk fat and 8.5% non-fatty solids could well become arbitrary standards without undue hardship. In any event it does seem to be entirely wrong that the producer who is not particularly concerned with the type of animals he milks or who considers quantity without any regard to quality can command the same price for his milk as the conscientious producer.

1949

**AVERAGES OF FAT AND NON-FATTY SOLIDS IN MILK SAMPLES
TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1949**

Month	Total No. Taken	Adulterated		Milk Fats %		Non-Fatty Solids %	
		Fats	Solids	Average of all Samples	Average less Adulter- ated	Average of all Samples	Average less Adulter- ated
January ...	82	3	—	3.702	3.739	8.874	8.874
February ...	98	2	5	3.713	3.731	8.890	8.944
March ...	14	4	6	3.269	3.572	8.125	8.727
April ...	5	—	—	3.444	3.444	8.960	8.960
May ...	56	2	—	3.340	3.350	8.937	8.937
June ...	80	—	—	3.379	3.379	8.840	8.840
July ...	30	2	—	3.502	3.552	8.877	8.877
August ...	73	—	—	3.715	3.715	8.861	8.861
September	26	—	—	3.742	3.742	8.911	8.911
October ...	24	1	—	3.910	3.963	8.850	8.850
November...	90	—	1	3.778	3.778	8.861	8.875
December	17	—	1	3.730	3.730	8.761	8.830
Annual Figures ...	595	14	13	3.602	3.641	8.804	8.873

AVERAGES FROM SAMPLES FROM KNOWN BULKED MILK

January ...	11	—	—	3.618	3.618	8.850	8.850
February ...	8	—	1	3.525	3.525	8.767	8.891
March ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ...	1	—	—	3.400	3.400	8.900	8.900
May ...	12	—	—	3.408	3.408	8.918	8.918
June ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	8	—	—	3.400	3.400	8.934	8.934
August ...	2	—	—	3.300	3.300	8.730	8.730
September	5	—	—	3.640	3.640	8.820	8.820
October ...	7	—	—	3.729	3.729	8.723	8.723
November...	5	—	—	3.500	3.500	8.764	8.764
December	4	—	—	3.850	3.850	8.985	8.985
Annual Figures ...	63	—	1	3.537	3.537	8.839	8.852

**REPORT ON LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER
THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, DURING 1949**

<i>No. of Sample</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Nature of Report</i>		<i>Result of Action</i>
1617	Milk	...	... Extraneous Water 7%	... Fined £2
1740	Milk	...	... Extraneous Water 20%	} Fined £5 on each charge with £12/1/0 costs
1741	Milk	...	... Extraneous Water 5%	
1742	Milk	...	... Extraneous Water 16%	
1743	Milk	...	... Extraneous Water 21%	
1744	Milk	...	... Extraneous Water 14%	
1745	Milk	...	... Extraneous Water 7%	
*2598	Milk	...	... Extraneous Water 10%	... Fined £1 with £3/3/0 costs
1471	Beef Sausage	...	Meat Deficiency 22.2%	... Fined £3
1575	Mixed Sausage Meat		Meat Deficiency 31%	... Fined £5 with £1/1/0 costs
2150	Pork Sausage Meat		Meat Deficiency 12.75%	Fined £5 with £1/1/0 costs
2305	Beef Sausages	...	Meat Deficiency 10.30%	Fined £5 with £1/1/0 costs
2430	Pork Sausages	...	Meat Deficiency 8%	... Fined £10 with £1/1/0 costs
2458	Beef Sausages	...	Meat Deficiency 16.4%	... Fined £2

* The original defendant in this case laid an information against his cowman in accordance with Section 83(1) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The Court subsequently dismissed the summons served on the original defendant and fined the cowman as indicated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table is a summary of the cases notified in 1949.

NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS—1949

SANITARY DISTRICTS	Total number notified	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever & Paratyphoid	Puerperal Pyrexia	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia	Poliomylitis	Dysentery	Polio-encephalitis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Malaria (believed to have been contracted abroad)	Infective Gastro-Enteritis	Food Poisoning	Small Pox
URBAN—																				
Alford ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	2	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Barton-on-Humber ...	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	46	22	—	—	—	—
Brigg ...	72	—	2	6	—	—	3	—	1	—	51	1	—	1	139	8	—	—	5	—
Cleethorpes Borough ...	457	—	6	101	1	2	23	2	—	—	9	—	—	—	226	126	—	—	—	—
Gainsborough ...	277	—	—	11	—	—	14	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—
Horncastle ...	171	—	1	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	6	—	1	7	8	—	—	—	—
Louth Borough ...	41	—	1	8	1	—	2	4	—	—	2	2	—	2	48	5	—	—	—	—
Mablethorpe ...	65	—	—	3	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Market Rasen ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe Borough ...	745	5	11	110	—	8	45	2	4	—	91	13	6	4	173	249	—	15	9	—
Skegness ...	105	—	2	10	—	3	9	1	2	—	3	—	1	—	63	11	—	—	—	—
Woodhall Spa ...	90	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	78	5	—	—	—	—
	2069	5	24	255	2	14	103	18	7	—	172	24	12	10	944	450	—	15	14	—
RURAL—																				
Glanford Brigg ...	293	3	10	11	—	1	6	2	—	2	12	2	—	2	154	88	—	—	—	—
Caistor ...	191	—	3	4	—	—	6	4	—	—	13	1	—	—	88	71	1	—	—	—
Gainsborough ...	88	—	2	6	—	1	6	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	51	16	—	—	—	—
Grimsby ...	113	1	1	35	—	1	10	3	1	—	6	3	—	—	47	5	—	—	—	—
Horncastle ...	228	—	2	14	—	2	2	6	—	—	10	6	—	—	148	38	—	—	—	—
Isle of Axholme ...	17	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	5	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1
Louth ...	205	—	5	8	—	—	6	3	—	—	10	3	—	—	128	39	3	—	2	—
Spilsby ...	469	2	6	8	—	—	20	3	1	—	34	5	—	—	351	37	—	—	—	—
Welton ...	47	—	5	9	—	1	6	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	—	—
	1651	6	34	97	—	6	64	25	2	2	98	26	—	4	981	299	4	—	2	1
Total for County ...	3720	11	58	352	2	20	167	43	9	2	270	50	12	14	1925	749	4	15	16	1

(a) *Diphtheria*. There were 11 cases of this disease reported as compared with 51 in the previous year.

(b) *Polioomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)*. Cases notified numbered 64 as against 7 in 1948 and 75 during the epidemic of 1947. The cases occurred sporadically over the County and it was rarely possible to discover any connection between one case and another.

(c) *Tuberculosis*. The following table shows the number of new cases reported during the year 1949 compared with the numbers notified annually since 1937.

Year	New Cases reported	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1937	242	105
1938	264	118
1939	241	118
1940	230	106
1941	198	118
1942	226	106
1943	252	113
1944	253	105
1945	305	104
1946	300	91
1947	311	78
1948	267	80
1949	211	52

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year was 167 or 59 less than in the previous year. In addition, forty-four cases were reported otherwise than by formal notifications. Fifty-two cases of the non-respiratory forms of the disease were also reported.

The tables appearing opposite show the age and sex distribution of the new cases reported during the year.

(d) *Ophthalmic Neonatorum*. Only two cases of ophthalmia were notified as compared with a yearly average of 15 for the previous five years.

Follow-up revealed that in neither of the cases notified was there any permanent impairment of vision.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1949, to the 31st December, 1949

		Formal Notifications													
		Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis													
Age Periods		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and upwards	Total (all ages)
Respiratory Males	...	—	—	4	4	3	6	9	22	17	17	7	5	—	94
Respiratory Females	...	—	—	1	1	6	11	20	14	9	6	2	2	1	73
Non-Respiratory Males	...	—	2	3	5	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	—	25
Non-Respiratory Females	...	—	—	3	5	3	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	18

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period otherwise than by formal notification

Age Periods		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and upwards	Total Cases
Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	3	—	6	1	2	21
Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	8	1	—	1	—	23
Non-respiratory Males	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
Non-respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4

(e) *Small Pox*. On the 6th April, notification was received from the Ministry of Health of a case of Small Pox on board the S.S. Mooltan, which had arrived in the Port of London on 2nd April. A number of contacts who had been vaccinated before disembarkation arrived in the County and were placed under surveillance by the local Medical Officer of Health.

One contact became ill on the journey from London to the North of the County, and was subsequently diagnosed as suffering from Small Pox and removed to an isolation hospital where she unfortunately died. In this case, 21 contacts were ascertained and vaccinated. They were visited daily for three weeks by the Council's Health Visitors. No further cases of the disease occurred.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM

The Administrative County is one of the five areas in the country in which acute rheumatism in persons under the age of 16 years is notifiable under the Acute Rheumatism Regulations, 1947.

The investigations carried out in respect of each case notified have been hampered owing to the resignation of the Council's almoners. It has not been possible to replace these officers and the health visitors have had to undertake the duties previously performed by them.

Since the regulations became operative on 1st October, 1947, 73 cases have been notified.

Their classifications is as follows:—

CLASSIFICATIONS AS REQUIRED FOR ANNUAL RETURN

	1947		1948		1949		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1. Rheumatic Pains and/or Arthritis without heart disease	1	5	6	9	3	2	26
2. Rheumatic Heart Disease (Active)							
(a) with polyarthritis ...	4	2	4	2	3	3	18
(b) with chorea... ..	1	1	3	1	—	1	7
3. Rheumatic Heart Disease (Quiescent)	2	—	1	2	—	1	6
4. Rheumatic Chorea (alone)	—	2	2	5	—	—	9
5. Congenital Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Other Non-Rheumatic Heart Diseases or disorder	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
7. Non Rheumatic or Cardiac Disease ...	—	—	1	3	1	—	5
TOTAL ...	9	10	18	22	7	7	73

VENEREAL DISEASE

The venereal diseases clinics are now the responsibility of the Hospital Board. The physicians in charge have been good enough to provide for information statistics relating to the work of the clinics during the year. These show that 59 new cases of Syphilis and 63 Gonorrhoea attended for treatment. The corresponding figures for last year were Syphilis 72 and Gonorrhoea 122.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante and Post Natal Clinics

These Clinics are held at 15 centres in the County as follows:—

Clinic	Address	When Held
Ashby	Collum Lane	Friday, 1st & 3rd in month, 10 a.m.
Barton-on-Humber	50, Holydyke	Tuesday, weekly, 10 a.m.
Brigg	The Cedars, Bigby Road	Friday, weekly, 10 a.m.
Cleethorpes	St. Hugh's Avenue ...	Tuesday, weekly, 9-30 a.m.—4-30 p.m.
Crowle	Women's Institute ...	Wednesday, 3rd in month, 10 a.m.
Epworth	Thurlow Methodist School Rooms	Wednesday, 2nd & 4th in month, 10 a.m.
Gainsborough ...	1, Popplewell's Row, Bridge Street	Thursday, weekly, 10 a.m.
Gainsborough ...	Wood's Terrace	Monday, 1st & 3rd in month, 10 a.m.
Horncastle	Rolleston House	Tuesday, 1st, 3rd & 5th in month, 10 a.m.
Lincoln	30, Lindum Road	Friday, 1st & 3rd in month, 10 a.m.
Louth	32, Queen Street	Tuesday, 2nd & 4th in month, 10 a.m.
Market Rasen ...	18, King Street	Wednesday, 1st & 3rd in month, 10 a.m.
Scunthorpe	The Clinic, Parkinson Avenue	Tuesday, Thursday, weekly, 10 a.m.
Skegness	The Clinic, Cecil Avenue	Friday, weekly, 10 a.m.
Spilsby	2, West End Villas ...	Wednesday, 2nd & 4th in month, 2 p.m.

The average monthly number of sessions held throughout the County during the year was 43. Cases attending numbered 1,062 ante natal and 108 post natal. Together these made a total of 3,026 attendances.

The work of the Council's ante natal clinics has fallen off considerably since the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act. Cases which previously would have attended the County Clinics now go to their own doctor for examination and advice or to Clinics held by hospital management committees.

In 1947, the last complete year before the introduction of the new Health Act, 2,657 patients made 8,522 attendances at County Clinics. In 1948 the corresponding figures were patients 1,210 and attendances 6,627 while in 1949 the number of patients fell to 1,062 and the attendances to 2,611.

At Cleethorpes the ante natal clinic prior to 1948 was run by one of the Council's Medical Officers in conjunction with the local consultant obstetrician. This arrangement has been continued by the hospital board, and Cleethorpes is the only County Clinic where the numbers have been maintained. If similar arrangements could be made in other areas, overlapping would be avoided and the scope and interest of the work of the Council's Medical Officers increased. Under existing arrangements the attendances at a number of County Clinics are so small as to make it doubtful whether there is any justification for their continuation.

Admission to Maternity Homes

During the year the Council's Medical Staff referred 250 cases from ante natal clinics for admission to Maternity Homes. An additional 332 cases were recommended after investigation for admission on the grounds that the facilities available at the patient's homes made it undesirable that the confinement should take place there.

Maternity Outfits

Expectant mothers are supplied with these outfits free of charge on an application supported by the patient's doctor or midwife. During the year 2,160 outfits were issued as compared with 804 in 1948.

Home Helps

Fifty-one maternity cases were provided with home helps during the lying-in period. As stated earlier in the report, this has not infrequently obviated the necessity for the patient's admission to a maternity home.

Mother and Baby Homes

The County Council does not itself provide a home for the unmarried mother and her baby, but has an arrangement with the Diocesan Moral Welfare Association whereby county cases are admitted to Quarry Maternity Home, Lincoln. Cases are also admitted occasionally to homes outside the County. The total admission for which the Council accepted responsibility during the year was 37.

Nursing Homes

Two new homes were registered during the year. The number on the register at the end of the year was seven which together provide 16 beds for maternity patients and 40 for other cases. The homes were inspected regularly during the year by the Superintendent Nursing Officer and reported in all respects as satisfactory.

INFANT WELFARE

Notification of Births

During the year there were 5,168 live births and 118 still births notified, making a total of 5,286.

Home Visits

With the increased number of clinics and clinic sessions and an almost stationary number of Health Visitors, home visits must gradually decrease in number. This is very unfortunate as one of the most valuable assets of a Health Visitor was that she had intimate knowledge of the child in its own home. Environment makes its mark on all, and when that environment is thoroughly known the knowledge frequently becomes of the greatest importance to the doctor in dealing with the everyday problems at the clinics.

The aim has been to make ten home visits to the child during its first year of life. It is regrettable that the actual number of visits falls short of this objective.

The County Council's establishment is for 55 Health Visitors. At the end of the year there were 30 Health Visitors and 2 Infectious Diseases Nurses employed.

Infant Welfare Centres

A considerable re-organisation of the Infant Welfare Centres took place in 1948, consequently there has been little change during 1949,

Shortage of staff has been the main problem. At the busy Scunthorpe Clinic there was no doctor for many months of the year; similarly in the Gainsborough area and in the Barton area. At one period of the year we were left with only two Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare. The ante-natal services suffered most. At the beginning of the year patients tended to drain from the clinics to their own doctors. Later, when no medical officers were available ten clinics had to be closed. It will take a long time to re-establish the habit of regular attendances at these clinics.

No new Infant Welfare Centres were opened during the year.

At the present time there is no medical officer stationed in the vicinity of Lincoln and the opening of new centres at Bardney, Welton, Ingham, Fiskerton, Sturton, etc., may depend to a large extent upon the appointment of another medical officer, apart from an overdue increase in the health visitor staff.

The Weighing Centres at Mumby and Kirton Lindsey Cement Works were closed during the year as the attendances did not justify the attendance of a Health Visitor. The Infant Welfare Centres at Sutton-on-Sea, Belton and Horkstow were also closed for similar reasons. The attendance of the Assistant Medical Officer at Ludford Camp also ceased.

Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres

At the beginning of 1949 there were 43 Welfare Centres and two Weighing Centres in the County. By the end of the year these had been reduced to 39 Infant Welfare Centres as shown in the previous paragraph.

At the clinics there was a total of 3,102 new babies seen, of whom 2,688 were under one year of age and 514 were over one year.

By the end of the year there were 6,932 children on the registers, 3,424 of whom were babies under one year of age. This shows a very slight drop when compared with last year's total figure of 7,163 children.

Total attendances for the year were 54,240 compared with 58,067 for 1948.

The total number of clinic sessions rose from 1,494 sessions in 1948 to 1,590 sessions in 1949. In 1947 there were 1,302 sessions.

Toddler Clinics

The Toddler Clinics are proving a great success. The fact that they are appointment clinics greatly aids the mothers in being able to fix a date and time to suit their convenience. These particular clinics suffered during the year because of the shortage of medical staff, so that many were closed for months. However, when a doctor is able to attend they flourish.

A total of 975 toddlers were examined. This number might have been doubled had the medical staff been sufficient. It is hoped eventually that every toddler will have two complete overhauls before he goes to school and that a complete and up-to-date medical record of the child will be presented to the Assistant School Medical Officer when he makes his examination of school entrants.

Premature Babies

The County Council undertakes to provide special care in the case of premature babies by providing cots, blankets, hot water bottles or any medical or nursing equipment necessary and special transport facilities for those requiring removal to hospital.

The number of premature babies reported in 1949 was 341, of whom 228 were born in hospitals and maternity homes and 113 were born at home.

Ninety-seven of the babies born at home were nursed at home, whilst 16 were admitted to hospitals.

The following table shows the vital statistics of premature babies:

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES AND ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CLINICS IN 1949.

NAME OF CENTRE	NEW CASES				ALL CASES MAKING A FIRST ATTENDANCE DURING YEAR				ATTENDANCES				Sessions Total No.	Average No. of Attendances per Session		
	† Ante-Natal	Mothers	Infants	Children	† Ante-Natal	Mothers	Infants	Children	Ante-Natal	Mothers	Infants	Children		Mothers	Infants	Children
Alford	—	17	17	2	—	91	69	23	—	176	123	62	25	7	5	3
Ashby	—	160	163	27	—	380	225	209	—	2668	2150	664	51	52	42	13
Brigg	—	70	69	2	—	172	110	65	—	1724	1072	870	52	33	21	7
Barton-on-Humber	—	79	83	20	—	224	101	175	—	2062	1325	1158	51	40	21	23
*Belton	—	6	6	—	—	17	5	16	—	55	34	45	12	5	3	4
Burton Stather	—	14	18	1	—	36	22	22	—	345	190	162	23	15	8	7
Caistor	—	21	22	2	—	43	23	28	—	317	208	153	22	14	9	7
Cleethorpes	—	341	353	9	—	713	422	272	—	9645	8012	2039	99	98	81	21
Coningsby	—	63	53	20	—	60	36	55	—	441	337	193	29	15	12	7
Crowle	—	42	40	7	—	129	41	97	—	761	441	427	24	32	13	18
Epworth	—	61	54	9	—	113	49	76	—	622	449	279	24	26	18	12
East Halton	1	34	30	7	3	66	42	54	8	572	424	256	24	24	18	11
Friskney	—	19	23	9	—	27	24	10	—	624	399	319	23	27	17	14
Gainsborough, Bridge Street	—	91	79	18	1	242	86	168	—	1527	991	796	51	30	19	16
Gainsborough, Woods Terrace	9	138	121	28	9	351	164	205	30	2749	1640	1482	99	28	17	15
Goxhill	—	24	23	5	—	49	22	46	—	378	248	211	24	16	10	9
Holton-le-Clay	—	6	10	—	—	7	9	—	1	225	186	90	24	9	8	4
*Horkstow	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	45	4	48	9	5	—	5
Horncastle	—	52	33	17	—	122	40	107	—	731	457	396	51	14	9	8
Immingham	—	156	124	44	—	26	27	6	—	555	453	177	22	25	21	8
Keadby	—	33	34	4	—	38	29	13	—	311	263	114	24	13	11	5
Keelby	—	13	18	2	—	42	14	29	—	299	191	169	20	15	10	8
*Kirton Lindsey Alpha Cement	—	2	2	—	—	7	—	8	—	10	1	11	5	2	—	2
Kirton-in-Lindsey	2	34	22	15	3	75	15	67	4	349	240	187	23	15	10	8
Laceby	—	11	12	1	—	31	17	23	—	327	135	267	24	14	5	11
Lincoln	12	74	64	26	12	145	50	109	45	388	227	221	52	7	4	4
Louth	—	198	153	45	—	316	115	206	—	1685	1330	382	52	32	26	7
Market Rasen	3	82	73	19	3	145	46	124	25	876	653	365	28	31	25	13
Mablethorpe	1	78	77	13	1	860	686	219	2	1548	1204	578	52	30	23	11
*Mumby	1	3	2	3	1	10	1	14	1	38	9	28	6	6	2	4
New Holland	2	12	23	9	2	58	46	26	2	465	281	307	24	19	12	13
North Kelsey	—	15	17	6	—	30	8	35	—	191	98	146	21	9	4	7
Scunthorpe	—	287	335	69	—	895	436	664	—	7606	5977	2395	201	38	30	12
Skegness	—	172	171	4	—	241	153	97	—	3566	2844	1013	50	71	57	20
Spilsby	7	34	33	7	9	73	42	38	19	545	311	343	52	11	6	6
Saxilby	1	33	24	16	1	49	18	35	1	332	236	151	24	14	10	6
*Sutton-on-Sea	—	6	5	1	—	10	5	6	—	20	10	11	11	2	1	1
Tetney	—	31	28	13	—	30	26	14	—	308	235	130	24	13	10	5
Ulceby	1	11	13	6	1	42	12	33	2	334	221	199	23	14	10	8
Wainfleet	—	37	153	6	—	77	78	29	—	1191	768	633	24	50	32	26
Waltham New	—	18	19	3	—	17	17	4	—	336	247	123	24	14	10	5
Waltham Old	—	36	36	11	—	35	35	11	—	750	452	434	22	34	21	20
Winteringham	—	13	17	3	—	38	22	24	—	474	291	292	24	20	12	12
Winterton	1	24	27	5	1	57	36	40	1	513	302	245	24	21	13	10
Total	41	2651	2688	514	47	6195	3424	3508	121	48684	35669	18571	1573	31	23	12

* Closed.

† These are Cases unable to attend the Antenatal Clinics.

	Born at Home	Born in Hospital or Maternity Home
No. of Births	113	228
Died within 24 hours	6	23
Per cent. surviving 24 hours ...	95%	90%
Surviving 1 month	83	183
Per cent. surviving 1 month ...	80%	80%

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were two cases of this disease notified during the year. One case was treated at home by the patient's own doctor and one case was admitted to hospital. In neither case was there any permanent damage to vision.

DAY NURSERIES

These Nurseries continue to fulfil a keen demand and are always well attended.

In the normal course only the children of employed mothers are admitted, but social conditions are such today that this rule is not completely enforced and it is sometimes necessary, or even essential, to admit a child for other pressing reasons.

A Medical Officer attends monthly to examine the children and the conditions of the Nurseries.

Details of attendances are given below:—

SCUNTHORPE

1949	No. of children on register		Average Daily attendance (inclusive of Saturdays)		No. of mothers whose children were on register		
	Under 2 years	Over 2 years	Under 2 years	Over 2 years	In whole-time employment	In part-time employment	Not in employment
January ...	10	40	5	21	49	1	—
February ...	10	38	6	23	47	1	—
March ...	10	38	8	25	47	1	—
April ...	12	40	8	24	51	1	—
May ...	12	40	8	30	52	—	—
June ...	12	38	9	27	50	—	—
July ...	12	40	8	20	51	—	1
August ...	12	40	7	17	51	—	1
September ...	12	38	10	25	50	—	—
October ...	13	40	9	23	52	1	—
November ...	12	40	8	24	51	1	—
December ...	9	40	6	24	49	—	—

GAINSBOROUGH

1949	No. of children on register		Average Daily attendance (inclusive of Saturdays)		No. of mothers whose children were on register		
	Under 2 years	Over 2 years	Under 2 years	Over 2 years	In whole-time employment	In part-time employment	Not in employment
January ...	10	26	7	17	—	1	—
February ...	13	30	9	18	—	2	—
March ...	16	34	7	17	—	—	—
April ...	14	31	8	20	—	1	—
May ...	14	27	9	23	—	—	—
June ...	15	27	9	24	—	1	—
July ...	12	33	4	14	—	—	—
August ...	9	35	4	20	—	—	—
September ...	12	37	8	26	2	—	—
October ...	11	38	7	27	2	—	—
November ...	15	38	8	26	—	1	—
December ...	13	37	7	25	—	1	—

DENTAL TREATMENT

Mr. J. D. Sykes, Senior Dental Officer, reports on the dental care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children as follows:—

The year under review being the first complete year since the National Health Service came into operation, it is perhaps appropriate here to consider the effect of the National Health Service Act on the working of this Authority's Dental Scheme. It was recognised in framing the Act that there were not sufficient dentists available to provide a comprehensive service for all and that there were certain sections of the people who had first claim for treatment. The welfare of these sections, expectant and nursing mothers and children up to school leaving age, was to be safeguarded by making the Local Authorities responsible for providing a priority service for them. In fact the exact opposite of what was intended has happened. The shortage of dental manpower which prompted the setting up of a priority service has occasioned an overwhelming demand for treatment from the

practitioners under the National Health Service with consequent opportunities for earning high rates of remuneration. Instead of the staffs of the Local Authorities' Dental Service being augmented to establishment level there has been a drift away to the more lucrative National Health Service and the priority classes are now the more neglected classes.

The loss of two dental officers, one at Scunthorpe and one at Cleethorpes resulting in cessation of work in the two busiest Clinics in the County is reflected in the statistical table which shows the number of patients treated under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme to be only half the number treated the previous year.

The number of patients treated per session is not very satisfactory but this is unavoidable. Sessions must be held for this class of work at reasonably short intervals irrespective of the number of patients under treatment, as maternity cases in particular, by the very nature of their eligibility, compel early attention. In the rural areas especially there are never enough patients at any one time fully to occupy the sessional time allocated to this work.

The form of return used has not allowed of the recording of the numbers of local anaesthetics given nor are applications of Silver Nitrate separately recorded. These latter are included together with dressings, etc., and operations connected with the making of dentures under "other operations".

A portable X-ray Unit was delivered but not in operation at the end of the year. Cases requiring radiographic examination will be accumulated at the various clinics until there are sufficient to justify the holding of an X-ray session when the Unit will be taken along and installed as required, the films being processed in the dark room at County Offices. With a full staff it will probably be found desirable to have permanent X-ray installations in the Clinics in the larger urban centres.

Dentures are made in the Council's own laboratory in Lincoln, the work in its various stages being forwarded and returned by post.

Mr. Ovey's attendance at Branston Sanatorium which had continued after 5th July, 1948, by special arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board ceased on 31st January, and treatment was given to 12 T.B. patients during that month.

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit	Sessions	Appoint-ments	Attend-ances
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	86	85	77	68	123	675	537
Children under Five	122	118	115	107	29	166	156

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided

	Extractions under		General Anaesthetics	Fillings	Sealings or Sealings and Gum Treatment	Other Operations	Complete Dentures	Partial Dentures	Repairs	Radio-graphs
	Local Anaesthetic	General Anaesthetic								
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	284	116	37	58	45	336	49	38	6	—
Children under five	63	81	49	24	—	56	—	—	—	—

MIDWIFERY

Midwives Acts 1902-1936

The County Council is responsible for the supervision of all midwives practising in the County, including those employed in institutions by hospital management committees and those in private homes.

During the year 185 midwives notified their intention to practise as such while 7 notified their intention to practise as maternity nurses only.

At the end of the year there were 152 in practice. Of this number, including the supervisory staff, 87 were employed by the County Council, 45 were employed by institutions in hospital management committees and 20 were in private practice.

The following table shows the number of maternity cases attended by midwives during the year.

	Domiciliary Cases		Cases in Institutions		Totals	
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
(1) Attended by Midwives employed by local health authority	1133	1398	—	—	1133	1398
(2) Attended by Midwives employed by hospital management Committees ...	—	—	1031	1654	1031	1645
(3) Attended by Midwives in private practice	62	32	—	103	62	135
Totals ...	1195	1430	1031	1757	2226	3187
	2625		2788		5413	

Medical aid was summoned by midwives in 365 domiciliary cases which number included 168 cases where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service.

In institutions midwives summoned medical aid in 267 cases.

Notifications were submitted by midwives under the rules of the Central Midwives Board as follows:—

In respect of

Liability to be a source of infection	...	38
Artificial feeding	... ..	150
Still Births	... ..	32
Deaths	... ..	10
Laying out the dead	... ..	11

The Council's supervisor of midwives made 243 visits of inspection to midwives during the year as compared with 110 in 1948. These visits take up a large part of the supervisor's time who at each inspection visits with the midwife the patients in their own homes and in practice it is rarely possible for the supervisor to do more than two inspections in one day. Home visits can be the means of promoting a higher standard of midwifery and in this connection are of value to both the midwife and the supervisor.

Domiciliary Midwifery

Under the National Health Service Act 1946, it is the duty of the County Council to provide a domiciliary midwifery service to adequately cover the Administrative County. The establishment approved for this purpose, excluding the supervisory staff, is district midwives, 90; relief midwives, 15; a total of 105. These numbers were fixed to enable the midwives who were also to be trained nurses, to undertake home nursing in their respective districts. At the end of the year there were employed on domiciliary work 73 district nurse-midwives, four midwives, six relief nurse-midwives. On an average the district nurse-midwives give approximately a third of their time to midwifery, so that on this basis the establishment referred to above is equivalent to 35 whole-time midwives for the County while the actual number employed at the end of the year on the same basis is the equivalent of 30, or 5 short of the establishment.

The midwives during the year attended 2,531 maternity cases, 1,133 as midwives and 1,398 as maternity nurses. To the cases attended as midwives they made 20,409 visits, an average of 18 visits per case; to those attended as maternity nurses they made 22,397, an average of 16 per case. In addition, they made 17,941 ante-natal visits.

Training of Midwives

The Nurses' Home, Oswald Road, Scunthorpe, is approved as a Part II Training School for Midwives. A superintendent and an assistant are in charge, and are responsible for the training of pupils as well as for the supervision of the work of the midwives and nurses in Scunthorpe. Facilities are available for the training of twelve midwives in the course of a year. In 1949 the number of pupils who entered for the Course was eight. Five pupils took the examination during the year, of whom four were successful.

Gas and Air Analgesia

Progress in the training of domiciliary midwives employed by the Council in the use of Gas and Air Analgesia has been slower than was anticipated due largely to the difficulty in obtaining reliefs to replace the midwives during their absence on the Course. The number trained during the year was 14. Of the total midwives employed, viz., 83, 56 are qualified to administer Analgesia and during the year administered gas and air to 512 patients.

Home Nursing

The establishment approved for home nursing is the same as that for the midwifery service, the nurses in most cases acting as both midwives and district nurses. Approximately two-thirds of their time is given to home nursing. On this basis the establishment fixed is equivalent to 65 nurses doing only home nursing as compared with the equivalent of 60 nurses actually employed on 31st December.

Patients nursed in their own homes during the year numbered 7,204 to whom the nurses made a total of 167,290 visits.

Transport of Nurse-Midwives

The number of cars in use at the end of the year was 75, of which 46 were owned by the County Council, 27 by the nurses themselves and two by local nursing associations.

Housing of Nurse-Midwives

Three houses for the use of nurses were purchased during the year bringing the number owned by the Council to four. The number of houses rented for the use of nurses is now seven. Negotiations are proceeding in connection with the purchase of two further properties. Experience in the provision of houses for a few of the nurses points to the conclusion that there would not be many vacancies in the domiciliary nursing service if a house for the nurse were available in every district.

HEALTH VISITING

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, it is the duty of every local health authority to make provision in their area for the visiting of persons in their homes by "health visitors" for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of young children, expectant and nursing mothers, persons suffering from illness and as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

In this County the health visitors also act as School nurses, and give approximately 40 per cent. of their time to this work. They are responsible, too, for the supervision of mental defectives in their own homes. In addition, they are the nurses in attendance at School Clinics, Welfare Centres and at a number of Clinics provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

An investigation by a joint Committee of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and the Institute of Child Health of the University of London into the health and development of children was started in 1946 with a follow-up survey in 1948. In these enquiries, the health visitors were responsible for the interviewing of parents in the County whose children were the subject of investigation, and for completing the Joint Committee's questionnaire. It is expected that they will undertake a further follow-up survey in 1950.

Under the Council's health visiting scheme, the establishment for health visitors is fixed at 55, but at the end of the year there were only 30 being employed.

With a view to recruiting further health visitors, the Council has adopted a scheme under which a bursary of £165 is awarded to selected candidates for a training course. In addition, the course fees and, if the candidate is successful in passing the examination, the examination fees are paid by the Council. In return the candidate on completion of the course and on obtaining the Health Visitors' certificate undertakes that she will serve the Council for at least two years if required to do so. Three students were accepted for training in 1949, of which two were still in training at the end of the year. One withdrew from the course on account of illness.

The work of the health visitors during the year is referred to in the appropriate section of this report, but for convenience a summary is given here:—

Sessions attended:—

School Clinics	...	...	...	2,201
Ante-natal Clinics	...	...	...	517
Infant Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	1573
Immunisation and other Clinics	...	...	...	622
Hospital Board Clinics	...	...	...	811

Home Visits to:—

School Children	...	...	...	8,667
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	710
Infants under one year	...	...	...	25,221
Children aged 1—5 years	...	...	...	21,809
Mental Defectives	...	...	...	1,510
Tuberculous Patients	...	...	...	1,287
Others	...	...	...	237

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The Council's health visitors are required to visit the parents of every child born in the County with a view to encouraging them to have the child vaccinated and immunised, the former between the ages of 4 and 6 months, and the latter when the child reaches the age of one year.

Owing to the shortage of health visiting staff, these visits have not been possible in all districts throughout the year.

The Council's Medical Staff is available to perform immunisation and vaccination at Clinics, Schools and Welfare Centres, and at Clinics specially arranged for the purpose when the numbers warrant it. Parents may also, if they wish, have the services of their own doctor in this connection. All practitioners in the County with the exception of two are taking part in the scheme.

The following table shows the number of children who have been immunised, in relation to the child population of the County.

Number of Children at 31st December, 1949, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time since 1st January, 1935

Age at 31st Dec., 1949, <i>i.e.</i> Born in year	Under 1 1949	1 1948	2 1947	3 1946	4 1945	5—9 1940—1944	10—14 1935—1939	Total under 15
Number Immunised ...	156	2644	3471	3006	2764	14,399	9,360	35,800
Estimated mid- year child popula- tion, 1949	Children under 5 27,040					Children 5—14 42,280		69,320

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that just over sixty per cent. of the child population of the County have been immunised.

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATIONS CARRIED OUT
UNDER COUNTY COUNCIL SCHEME DURING 1949**

District	Initials		Boosting Doses
	Under 5 years	5—14	
URBAN			
Alford	16	3	9
Barton	101	1	4
Brigg... ..	23	3	—
Cleethorpes M. B.	403	54	387
Gainsborough	266	23	216
Horncastle	61	1	10
Louth M. B.	157	11	146
Mablethorpe and Sutton	42	11	78
Market Rasen	48	13	16
Scunthorpe M.B.	747	92	444
Skegness	91	37	77
Woodhall Spa	24	—	21
RURAL			
Glanford Brigg	380	18	56
Caistor	151	23	111
Gainsborough	138	17	60
Grimsby	103	13	72
Horncastle	154	21	50
Isle of Axholme	130	59	47
Louth	140	34	184
Sibsey	44	15	37
Spilsby	289	40	104
Welton	202	27	90
Total	3710	516	2219
Total for Urban Districts	1979	249	1408
Total for Rural Districts	1731	267	811

	Initials	"Boosting" Doses	Total
Number immunised by General Practitioners	2307	135	2442
Number immunised at Clinics	1567	21	1588
Number immunised at Schools	352	2063	2415
Grand Total of all Immunisations (Initials and Boosting Doses)	4226	2219	6445

**VACCINATIONS AND RE-VACCINATIONS PERFORMED UNDER
COUNTY COUNCIL SCHEME DURING THE YEAR 1949**

	VACCINATIONS					RE-VACCINATIONS					
District	Under 1	Ages			Total	Under 1	Ages			Total	
	1—4	5—14	15 or over	1—4		5—14	15 or over				
URBAN											
Alford	2	3	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Barton	13	11	1	3	28	—	—	—	2	2	
Brigg	—	3	2	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	
Cleethorpes M.B.	53	32	5	6	96	—	1	1	6	8	
Gainsborough ...	10	7	2	6	25	—	—	—	3	3	
Horncastle	8	3	2	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	
Louth M.B.	15	13	3	1	32	—	—	1	1	2	
Mablethorpe & Sutton	9	7	—	4	20	—	1	—	—	1	
Market Rasen ...	6	6	1	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	
Scunthorpe M.B.	88	72	6	20	186	—	2	—	10	12	
Skegness	10	8	—	1	19	—	—	—	8	8	
Woodhall Spa ...	9	5	3	2	19	—	—	—	3	3	
RURAL											
Glanford Brigg ...	47	26	15	11	99	—	2	4	8	14	
Caistor	38	19	5	10	72	—	1	3	11	15	
Gainsborough ...	14	22	7	1	44	—	—	2	3	5	
Grimsby	9	9	4	1	23	—	—	4	6	10	
Horncastle	46	25	4	4	79	—	—	2	5	7	
Isle of Axholme	13	26	14	29	82	—	—	5	16	21	
Louth	21	12	2	4	39	—	1	1	3	5	
Sibsey	6	3	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	
Spilsby	27	31	10	8	76	—	—	2	10	12	
Welton	36	33	21	9	99	—	—	—	9	9	
Total	480	376	108	125	1089	—	8	25	104	137	
Number Vaccinated by General Practitioners					941	Number vaccinated by General Practitioners ...					136
Number vaccinated at Clinics					148	Number vaccinated at Clinics					1

In 1947, the last complete year when compulsory vaccination was still in operation, 817 children under the age of 14 years were vaccinated. This compares with 964 vaccinated in 1949 under the voluntary system.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The arrangement whereby the ambulance organisation is operated through the Fire Service, although it has its special problems, has worked smoothly and efficiently during the year.

The service provided by the Council covers the Administrative County with the exception of an area within a radius of approximately 12 miles of Lincoln, in which the County Borough operates the service as agents for the County Council.

Agency arrangements also exist with the Holland County Council whereby the latter covers seven parishes in the south of the county.

In addition the Council has mutual assistance arrangements with other neighbouring authorities whereby the ambulance service of one authority is available with the other if the need arises in case of emergency.

The Hospital Car Service is employed where possible in the transport of sitting cases.

Rail transport is used where practicable.

The following table shows the present establishment for vehicles and personnel:—

Station	Ambulances	Sitting Case Cars	Whole-time Personnel	Retained Personnel
Scunthorpe...	9	1	9	9
Gainsborough	4	1	3	12
Louth	5	1	5	15
Skegness	4	1	3	12
Cleethorpes	5	1	8	9
Barton	1	—	2	12
Market Rasen	1	—	2	12
Horncastle	1	—	2	12
Mablethorpe	1	—	2	12
Total	31	5	38	120

The demand for the service has grown steadily throughout the year. A state has been reached when consideration will have to be given by the authority to the question of increasing the number of ambulances and the personnel available. It is clear that the 31 ambulances are in almost constant use and are insufficient to meet the present demand and at the same time to allow for the necessary periodic overhaul of the vehicles.

It is essential that a reserve of ambulances is provided to ensure regular routine overhaul of all vehicles and to be available to meet any breakdown or other emergency that may occur.

Each of the 31 ambulances in use averaged approximately 22,000 miles in the year. The table which follows summarises the work done by the ambulance service during the year. From this it will be seen that altogether 64,463 county patients were dealt with, involving 26,585 journeys and a total mileage of 924,968.

The cases transported by rail numbered 27, many of which were cases from convalescent homes in Skegness on discharge to their homes at Sheffield.

An analysis of the cases dealt with by the Council's own organisation shows that 65 per cent. of the mileage travelled is in respect of patients attending out-patient departments and clinics, 21 per cent. in conveying patients to hospital for admission, 13 per cent. in respect of patients discharged from hospital, and 1 per cent. in respect of other cases.

AMBULANCE SERVICE, 1949

A. Cases dealt with by County Ambulance Service

STATION	AMBULANCE			SITTING CASE VEHICLES			Total Number of Cases (7)	Total Number of Journeys (8)	Total Mileage (9)
	No. of Cases (1)	No. of Journeys (2)	Mileage (3)	No. of Cases (4)	No. of Journeys (5)	Mileage (6)			
Louth ...	1,815	1,353	54,521	1,099	684	34,328	2,914	2,037	88,849
Cleethorpes ...	7,349	5,903	88,121	—	—	—	7,349	5,903	88,121
Gainsborough ...	3,459	1,532	42,972	1,936	870	37,956	5,395	2,402	80,928
Scunthorpe ...	30,412	6,470	174,231	4,516	1,101	49,992	34,928	7,571	224,223
Skegness ...	2,049	1,277	65,117	710	479	37,230	2,759	1,756	102,347
Barton-on-Humber ...	3,202	914	31,518	—	—	—	3,202	914	31,518
Horncastle ...	644	407	21,771	—	—	—	644	407	21,771
Mablethorpe...	1,514	699	24,203	—	—	—	1,514	699	24,203
Market Rasen ...	709	534	20,628	—	—	—	709	534	20,628
TOTALS ...	51,153	19,089	523,082	8,261	3,134	159,506	59,414	22,223	682,588

Number of Accident and Other Emergency Journeys, included in Column (8) during the year ... 4,271

B. Cases dealt with under arrangement by Other Authorities and by the Hospital Car Service

1. Lincoln County Borough	542	487	10,174	554	448	8,751	1,096	935	18,925
2. Holland County Council	46	46	1,194	43	32	1,214	89	78	2,408
3. Hospital Car Service ...	—	—	—	3,864	3,349	221,047	3,864	3,349	221,047
TOTALS ...	588	533	11,368	4,461	3,829	231,012	5,049	4,362	242,380

Number of Accident and Other Emergency Journeys, included in Column (8) during the year ... 103

AMBULANCE SERVICE 1949

DETAILS OF CASES DEALT WITH DURING 1949												
STATION	Cases for Admission to Hospital by			Cases for Out-patient Treatment by			Cases Discharged and Transferred from Hospital or Institution by			Other Cases by		
	Ambu-lance	Sitting Cars	Mileage	Ambu-lance	Sitting Cars	Mileage	Ambu-lance	Sitting Cars	Mileage	Ambu-lance	Sitting Cars	Mileage
Louth	292	59	10,322	1,296	965	69,547	212	75	8,876	15	—	104
Cleethorpes	1,141	—	24,600	5,772	—	52,795	296	—	8,961	140	—	1,765
Gainsborough	827	304	25,584	2,188	1,415	46,258	407	191	8,342	37	26	744
Scunthorpe and Barton-on-Humber	3,028	—	45,415	27,101	3,851	167,373	3,485	665	42,953	—	—	—
Skegness	277	54	30,702	1,664	525	51,173	84	109	17,057	24	22	3,415
Horncastle	89	—	752	529	—	19,881	19	—	709	7	—	429
Mablethorpe	127	—	2,052	1,278	—	20,417	109	—	1,734	—	—	—
Market Rasen	97	—	2,943	543	—	15,571	69	—	2,114	—	—	—
TOTALS	5,878	417	142,370	40,371	6,756	443,015	4,681	1,040	90,746	223	48	6,457

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The health visitors are very largely concerned with the prevention of illness in connection with their visits to children under five years of age, to school children, to persons suffering from tuberculosis, to expectant mothers and others.

On the other hand, the County Almoner and the Assistant County Almoner were chiefly responsible for care and after-care, particularly in connection with the tuberculosis and venereal diseases services. Both the almoners employed by the authority left to take up positions elsewhere, and as it has not been possible to replace them their work in so far as it is done at all, is also now carried out by the health visitors.

There has been a gradual improvement in the arrangements for co-operation between the health authority and the hospitals, and the local officers of the hospital board.

Tuberculosis

Home visits to patients suffering from tuberculosis made by health visitors during the year numbered 1,287. Their reports show that in no fewer than 108 instances the patient shared a bed with another member of the family. The health visitors do what they can to ensure that the patient has his or her own bedroom, but where this is not possible, as is often the case owing to lack of accommodation, then at least a separate bed.

Insanitary conditions and overcrowding are referred to the appropriate district council. In regard to the latter it not infrequently happens that, judged by current standards, there is sufficient accommodation for all members of the family, but not if a separate room has to be provided for one or other of them.

Extra nourishment in the form of milk and eggs is available to patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physician. Such extra nourishment was provided in 178 cases during 1949.

Eleven patients were using open air shelters and bedding provided by the Council.

One patient was provided with bed and bedding, three with bedding only for use in the home.

A mass radiography unit is shortly to be available for use in the County. The unit will be in the charge of an officer of the hospital board, but the centres at which it is to operate will be selected in consultation with the Health Authority's Medical Officer, who will be supplied with the statistics relating to the surveys which are undertaken.

The voluntary tuberculosis after-care committees, at Cleethorpes, Scunthorpe and Gainsborough have done much useful work during the year.

Mental Health

The health visitors have continued to supervise defectives in their homes and for this purpose made 1,434 visits during the year.

Dr. Davies has been responsible for making the statutory visits to cases under guardianship.

There are no occupation centres for defectives provided by the County Council. By arrangement the Lindsey cases are in attendance at the Centre provided by the Borough of Grimsby.

Home Nursing Equipment and Other Apparatus

The District Nurses have issued nursing equipment on loan and otherwise from the local stocks, as and when required. Other equipment provided by the County Council for issue on loan during the year included the following:—

Electric Invalid Chair	...	...	1
Self-Propelling Chair	...	...	3
Hand Tricycle	...	...	3
Hand-propelled Chairs	...	...	4
Dunlopillo Mattresses	...	...	2
Crutches	...	...	12 pairs

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This service is gradually expanding. It was originally started at Cleethorpes towards the end of 1947. During the year the scheme has been extended to Scunthorpe, Gainsborough, Market Rasen, Louth and Skegness. Although it is not in full operation in all these areas. One whole-time organiser and two assistants are now employed. It has not been possible to retain the services of whole-time helpers, and in all districts the organisers have to rely on part-time workers, sixty of whom were being employed at the end of the year. Recruitment has not been difficult in the urban districts, but in the country there is a scarcity of those willing to undertake this type of work, due it would seem to the more attractive conditions offered to land workers.

The organisers have worked in close co-operation with the W.V.S. and other voluntary bodies, and with the Council's own Medical and Nursing Staff.

The cases in which help was provided during the year numbered 209 as compared with 90 in the previous year. Most of them were old people suffering from chronic ill health. About a quarter of the applications for assistance came from expectant mothers who were in need of help during confinement in their own homes. Instances are frequent where the provision of a home help has enabled a patient to remain at home, where otherwise admission to a hospital, maternity home or hostel, depending on the type of case, would have been necessary.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The duties relating to Mental Health devolving on the County Council under the National Health Service Act, 1946 are (a) the initial care and removal to hospital of persons dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts (b) the ascertainment of mental defectives and when necessary the removal to Institutions, (c) the supervision, guardianship, training and employment of defectives remaining in the community, (d) the preventative care and after care of all types of mental patients when this is not otherwise provided for. The Committee responsible for these functions is the local Health Committee.

It has still not been possible to obtain the services of a Senior Medical Officer to take charge of the Mental Health Services or of a psychiatric social worker.

Some difficulty has been experienced from time to time by the authorised officers in obtaining the services, when required, of medical practitioners approved for purposes of Sections 1 (3) and 5 (3) of the Mental Treatment Acts.

The shortage of places in institutions for defectives continues. In this connection it is noted that cases coming before the magistrates for some minor offence are not infrequently committed under order to the Harmston Institution, which has apparently no alternative but to accept them to the exclusion of cases living at home in the most unsatisfactory circumstances.

The Medical Superintendents of the local institution providing for mental patients have been most co-operative.

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS

**Work of Duly Authorised Officers during year ended
31st December, 1949**

Cases investigated	254
Admitted to Mental Institutions on Summary Reception Order— Section 16, Lunacy Act 1890	178
Admitted to Mental Institutions on 'Three Day Order' Section 20. Lunacy Act, 1890	15
Admitted to Mental Institutions on Petition—Sections 4/5 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	5
Admitted as Voluntary Patients under Section 1 of the Mental Treat- ment Act, 1930	31
Admitted as Temporary Patients under Section 5 of the Mental Treat- ment Act, 1930	5
No action taken in the remaining cases	20

Particulars of Mental Defectives ascertained during 1949

1. Ascertainment	Males	Females	Total
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944:—			
(1) Under Section 57 (3)	22	12	34
(2) Under Section 57 (5)	12	5	17
(b) Other cases reported during 1949 and ascertained as 'Subject to be dealt with'	10	1	11
	44	18	62
(c) Other cases reported during 1949 but who are not at present 'Subject to be dealt with'	2	3	5
Total cases ascertained during year	46	21	67

2. Disposal of Cases ascertained during year:—	Males	Females	Total
(a) Cases 'subject to be dealt with':—			
1. Admitted to Institutions	4	—	4
2. Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—
3. Taken to 'Places of Safety'	1	—	1
4. Placed under Statutory Supervision	37	16	53
5. Died or removed from area	1	1	2
6. Action not yet taken	1	1	2
(b) Cases not at present 'Subject to be dealt with':—			
1. Placed under Voluntary Supervision	2	2	4
2. Later found to be not defective	—	—	—
3. Died or removed from area	—	1	1
4. Action Unnecessary	—	—	—
5. Action not yet taken	—	—	—

Cases Removed from Register during 1949

	Males	Females	Total
Died	14	9	23
Removed from Area of Local Health Authority	6	5	11
	20	14	34

Register of Mental Defectives as on 31st December, 1949**A. Number of Cases "Subject to be dealt with":—**

1. Under "Order":—

(a) 1. In Institutions (Excluding cases on licence)	Males	Females	Total
Under 16 years of age	30	13	43
Over 16 years of age	150	162	312
2. On Licence from Institutions:			
Under 16 years of age	1	1	2
Over 16 years of age	19	18	37
(b) 1. Under Guardianship:			
Under 16 years of age	—	—	—
Over 16 years of age	3	5	8

2. In 'Places of Safety'

Under 16 years of age	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over	1	—	1

3. Under Statutory Supervision of whom 51 males and 36 females are awaiting removal to an institution 173 141 314

4. Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings:—

(a) Mental Defectives in Hostels of the Welfare Authority and Regional Hospital Board	16	25	41
(b) Otherwise ascertained	5	4	9

B. Number of Cases who may become "Subject to be dealt with":—

1. In Institutions or under Guardianship dealt with under Section 3:—

(a) In regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under its permissive powers... ..	1	—	1
(b) Maintained wholly by parents, relatives, or others	—	2	2

2. Reported to the Local Authority from any reliable source, but as to whom no action has been taken. (Of these, 61 males and 72 females are under voluntary supervision) 63 75 138

3. In Institutions but not under the Mental Deficiency Acts 47 11 58

509	457	966
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